



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The following minute was unanimously adopted :

In view of the fact that GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR has served four consecutive years, the limit defined by the By-Laws, as President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, his fellow members desire to indicate their esteem and affection by a cordial endorsement of the minute of recognition adopted by the Council and to express the hope that the Academy may long profit by the clearness of judgment, the knowledge of affairs and the courtesy of personal intercourse which have been the characteristics of his administration.

DR. BENJAMIN SHARP made a second communication on his ethnological studies in Alaska and Siberia. (No abstract).

JANUARY 14.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M. D., in the Chair.

Thirty-four persons present.

The death of Samuel G. Lewis, a member, was announced.

A paper entitled "New Species of the Helicoid Genus *Polygyra*," by H. A. Pilsbry, was presented for publication.

Pleurotomaria crotaloides Morton in the New Jersey Cretaceous.—MR. H. A. PILSBRY exhibited a fossil *Pleurotomaria* from Mullica Hill, New Jersey, found by Henry L. Balderston when on an excursion of the geological class of Westtown School, and submitted to the speaker by Lewis Woolman.

The specimen is an internal cast and has lost the earlier whorls. Enough remains, however, to distinguish it as a strongly marked species, apparently identical with *Cirrus crotaloides* Morton¹, described from Erie, Alabama.

The species has not been noticed since its original publication in 1834, and as Morton's description is very brief (less than three lines long) and involves a grave inaccuracy, and his figure is decidedly uncharacteristic, a more detailed description of the specimen discovered by Mr. Balderston is here given, followed by notes on Morton's type specimen. It may be described as follows:
PLEUROTOMARIA CROTALOIDES Morton. (Plate I).

Shell (cast) rather discoidal, the spire low-conic, base flattened and very broadly umbilicated. Whorls slowly increasing, very convex, separated by deep sutures; the last whorl strongly convex on the upper surface, thence sloping outward to the periphery, which is quite convex again, and near the base of the whorl. Base dis-

¹ Synopsis of the Organic Remains of the Cretaceous Group of the U. S. p. 49, pl. 19, fig. 5.